YEARS OF CUBAN TURMOIL.

HOW IT HAS AFFECTED THIS COUNTRY FOR FIFTY YEARS.

The Anneyance Hogan Sack in President Polk's Time and Ras Continued Intermittently Ever Since-Our Long Struggle to Keep Back the Many Fillbustering Expeditions.

The record of the last fifty years is the clearest and most convincing evidence that can be offered against the Spanish denial that the United States is concerned with the question of government in Cubs, and has been tre mendously injured by the inability of Spanish administration to furnish the Cubans with a peaceful and satisfactory government. The first bit of evidence to be submitted comes from away back in 1848, when President Polk on behalf of the United States, announced that while the United States was willing that Cuba should be continued under Spanish ownership and government, it would never consent to the escupation of the island by any other Euro

It was pointed out at that time by the Amer can Government that were the United States to admit that Cuba was open to selzure by any Government able to throw Spain out, the fact that it was nearly surrounded, in Central and South America and in other West Indian islands, by territory belonging to twelve other nations, would make it the ground of interminable squabbles. And these squabbles were not matters which would be without inest and damage to the commerce and peace of the United States. This was followed by an offer of \$100,000,000 to Spain for the island of Cubs. The offer was promptly declined, and the United States was informed that Cuba was not on the market.

Nevertheless, there was formed in the United States the Lone Star Society, which had as its object "the acquisition of the island of Cuba as part of the territory of the United States." As early as May, 1847, Narciso Lopez and a numof his assolcates who had planned an insurrection in the central part of the island, were pursued to the United States by Spanish agents who had kept track of thier conspiracy. The Lone Star Society was in close sympathy with these refugees, and to a certain extent the two were co-existent. Lopez in 1849 organized military expedition to invade Cuba. By the exertions of the officers of the United States Government the sailing of the expedition was prevented. Notwithstanding the activity of e Government, however, Lopez in the following year got together a force of 600 men outside of the United States, shipped arms and ammunition to them from this country, and on May 19, 1850, made a landing at Cardenas.

The United States authorities had put the Spanish Government in Cuba on the alert for this expedition. President Taylor had issued a proclamation warning all citizens of the United States not to take part in such an expedition or to assist it in any way. The expedition was driven out to sea from Cardenas a few days after it landed, sailed for Key West, and there fishanded. Meantime there were a number of porisings in the island between groups of unhappy natives who had not the wisdom to unite in the effort to resist the oppressive hand of the Spaniards. In August of 1851 Lopes, sluded the United

States authorities at the port of New Orleans, and sailed out into the Gulf of Maxico with an expedition 450 strong. His lieutenant on this expedition was a Col. Crittenden, a native of the State of Kentucky. They landed near Bahia Honda, about thirty miles west of Havana, and found the Government forces waiting for them. Col. Crittenden, with a subdivision of 150 men, was compelled to surrender. and the rest were scattered. Lopes, with fifty others, was captured, taken to Havana, and there executed.

Within two years a similar expedition, led by Gen. Quitman of Mississippi, was organized in the United States. Many men were enlisted and vessels chartered, but the expedition was suppressed by the Government of the United States.

suppressed by the Government of the United States.

It will thus be seen that the fact that Spain had not been able to govern Ouba peaceably has caused the United States great expense and irritation for a much longer period than is usually taken into consideration in these days. It is not the fault of the United States that its citizens have been stirred to sympathy with the victims of the Spanish policy of government by robbery and murder. It is not the fault of the United States that this country has been the refuge of men who have been outlawed from the country of their birth because their presence there meant the irrepressible working in them of a desire for freedom, a desire intolerable to Spanish institutions. It is not the fault of the United States that these refusees, living in the land of civil liberty, should desire to return to their native country and drive out those who made it miserable. But it would have been the fault of the United States, under international law, if these existed Cubans were permitted to carry out their very natural and laudable desire in concert with the Americans whose sympathy had been very natural and laudable desire in concert with the Americans whose sympathy had been stirred by the story of Spanish wrongs. To ferret out the plans for expeditions conceived with such determination and perseverance was not only a task requiring tremendous expenditure of money and energy, but it was a miserably disagreeable and unpopular work for the foreground to engage in.

ture of money and energy, but it was a miserably disagreeable and unpopular work for the Government to engage in.

In 1854 the American steamer Black Warrior was detained in the harbor of Havans by the Spanish customs officials on a filmsy pretext. They searched the vessel and interfered with the commerce of the United States by holding up and examining other vessels on the high seas and arrested American citizens in all parts of Oubs and locked them up in the common jail under all sorts of charges. The country was thrown into a turmoil very much like that which followed the blowing up of the Maine, though, of course, much less intense. The United States Minister at Paris. Mr. Mason, and the United States Minister at Paris. Mr. Mason, and the United States Minister at Paris. Mr. Mason, and the United States Minister at Paris. Mr. Mason, and the United States Minister at Paris. Mr. Mason, and the United States Minister at Paris. Mr. Mason, and the United States Minister at Paris. Mr. Mason, and the United States Minister at Paris at Madrid. Mr. Soulé, mes at Ostend and Issued a manifesto which proclaimed that the possession of Cuba by a foreign power was a standing menace to the peace and welfare of the United States, and proposed the presenting of an ultimatum.

by a foreign power was a standing menace to the peace and welfare of the United States, and proposed the presenting of an ultimatum to Spain by which that country should have the choice of selling the island for \$200,000,000 or being driven out of it by force of arms. The trouble drifted along without a settlement until the Spanish authorities agreed to restore the cargo of the Black Warrior to her owners and to let the ship go on payment of a fine of \$3,000 for her violation of the port regulations.

This compromise was reached after a backdown on the part of the owners of the Black Warrior, which involved the giving up by them of a claim of \$300,000 indemnity from Spain. The international agreements that insured the avoidance of a collision between Spain and the United States by no means restored quiet in Cuba or among the American sympathizers for Cuba. On the 31st of May, 1854. President Pierce issued a proclamation instructing citizens of the United States as to their duties in refraining from encouragement, ald or participation in connection with the Cuban insurrections. A really energetic and powerful Spanish Captain-General, José de la Concha, became at this time so very active in the good old Spanish amusement of shooting fvery insurgent or suspected insurgent that could be found within rific shot that the revolution was for the time suppressed in Cuba, and, lacking cohesion there, the friends of Cuba in the United States were checked. From the good old Spanian anuscement of shooting dvery insurgent or suspected insurgent that could be found within rifle shot that the revolution was for the time suppressed in Cuba, and, lacking cohesion there, the friends of Cuba in the United States were checked. From that time on the United States were so occupied with the political conflict which finally culiminated in the civil war that there was little opportunity for the friends of liberty to interest themselves in the Government of another country. Moreover, Concha, with a slight interruption in his term of office, maintained peace.

With the close of the civil war and the overthrow of slavery in the United States, with the immense sentimental advance thereby gained for the cause of freedom, Cuba was once more stirred to turnoil. It was proposed then that Cuba receive an autonomist Constitution. The abolition of the supreme power of the Capitalin-General, the freedom of the press, the right of petition, the regulation of the chef frauds by which elections were so arranged that no Cuban could hold Government office, the right of assembly, representation in the Cortes, and complete local self-government were among the reforms asked for. The plans were considered in Spain and reconsidered, and again considered and that was about all that ever came of them, except that in June, 1868, Captain-General Iersundia was permitted to raise the direct laxes on the island 19 per cent.

In the fall of 1868, after sporadic uprisings and battles during the preceding year, plans for a concerted insurrection were arranged. The plan was discovered and the in-

ings and battles during the preceding year plans for a concerted insurrection were arranged. The plan was discovered and the insurrection was started humaturely. There followed a campaign in which spanish forces amounting to 110,000 men were unable to hold in check the Cuban force of about 26,000. In May the fillbustering expeditions, that were to prove such an immense expense and annoyance to the United States, began again. The Bpanish navy co-operated with the United States Government in the efforts to suppress these expeditions. The Havana Volunteers, made up of the Spanish born residents, in whose favor the Government of the laised has always been arranged, took por-salon of Ilavana and been arranged, took nos-saion of linvana and put it under mob rule. In May, 1870, they marched out in front of the Villaneiva Theatre and fired volleys into the crowds that were en-tering. They had reason to belies, some of them said, that the performance to be given there was to raise funds for the insurgent cause. In a listle while after they arrested the Captain-

General and shipped him to Spain, sending word to the home Government that he was too easy on the island to suit their views. Or course, that made the United States hot with Cuban syspathy.

Nor dif the action of the volunteers a year later, is seizing forty-three boy students of the university on the charge of having scratched the tomb of one of the Volunteers, shooting eight of them, and confining thirty,one in jail, tend to cool the rare of lae citizens of the United States who naw these things going on. Fillbustering expeditions were constant, and many of them cluded the efforts of the United States authorities. This was irritating to Spain and the United States alike, because it cost just as much to keep up an unsuccessful anti-fillbustering patrol as it did actually to catch fillbusters, and moreover, every successful expedition weakened the authority of the Federal Government. That authority in the Southern States just after the war was none too strong, and it was not a good thing that the speciacle of defiance to the United States should be flaunted along the Southern coast.

On Oct, 31 the Virginius, a steamer claiming American registry, was seized off the Island of Jamaica. On Nov. 4 three Cubanas and one American of her crew were shot by the Spanish authorities. On Nov. 7 thirty-seven more of her crew, many of them Americans, were executed, and on Nov. 8 twelve more. Commander Lorrain of the British warship Niobe interfered and demanded a fair trial for the 102 who were left.

the whole United States blazed with wrath. The whole United States blazed with wrath. But once more war was evaded. Soon afterward there arose dissensions between the civil and military leaders of the revolution in Cuba which spoide the effectiveness of their campaign, and in 1878, on the promise of the Spanish authorities that a decent government would be given to the island, the war was stopped, and a proclamation of amnesty for all who had taken part in the rebellion was issued. During the fight President Grant, as he explained in his riessage of December, 1869, and December, 1875, offered the good offices of the United States toward the re-establishment of peace.

December, 1875, offered the good offices of the United States toward the re-establishment of peace.

From 1878 until 1895, when the present insurrection gained strength enough to become openly active, the island is supposed to have been at peace. But the memoirs of Gen. Polavieja, Governor-General of Cuba in 1892, published recently in Madrid, tell a different story. A conspiracy existed in his time, said Gen. Polavieja in these memoirs, and had existed ever since the so-called end of the Ten Years War. The conspiracy could not be put down, he said, because the separatist tendency was insrained in practically every home-born Cuban, including the sons of Spanish emigrants. The latter, in fact, hate Spain. he said, 'as cordislly as the oldest families of the country.' The Gen-ral shot sixty-three of the leaders of the conspiracy by way of proving its existence. In 1895 the open war and the filibustering expeditions began sarain. The name of President Cleveland was added to the list of the Presidents whose duty it was to choke off efforts to aid Cuban liberty. He issued appropriate proclamations on June 12, 1895, and July 30, 1896. Revenue cutters and warships constantly patrolled the Fiorida coast and, indeed, all the waters of the Gulf, and sometimes New York harbor, to head off filibustering expeditions. It is said to have cost more to suppress the natural desire of citizens of the United States to relieve the political distress in Cuba than it has cont to enforce customs regulations in the same territory.

"It is a manifest to every student of modern."

cos to emotor customs regulated to the control of modern history," says Mr. Louis Edward Levy of Philadelphis, "that this conflict can have no final ending but in autonomy and independence." And as for autonomy, it is well to repeat the words of Gen. Polavieja:

"There is no prospect that the conflict will sver end, because the separatist tendency is ingrained practically in every home-born Cuban, including the sons of Spanish emigrants."

Disturbing Incident of Camp Life at Mobil -The Culprit Escapes. MOBILE, Ala., May 10.-Brig.-Gen. Simo Snyder, who has been in command of the regulars in camp near here since the departure of Major-Gen. Coppinger for Washing-

TRIED TO POISON THE WATER.

on, left this afternoon in compliance with orders received directing him to go to New Orleans. He was first ordered late last night to report to Major-Gen. Brooke at Chickamauga, but this order was rescinded an hour later, when the order came for him to go to New Orleans. Upon the departure of Gen. Snyder Brig.-Gen

Hawkins assumed command of the camp, being the next ranking officer. It was learned at the quarters of the Nine-

conth Infantry to-day that yesterday a young man was arrested by Corporal Sullivan, Company A, and two privates. He had been caught putting poison in the creek from which the oldiers procure their drinking water. The roung man made his escape from the soldiers.

At the volunteer camp to-day the Woodlaws Light Infantry were mustered into the service having accepted their Captain, W. J. Parken who was rejected on physical examination, because of his stature. The Huev Rifles, Bir ningham Rifles and Jefferson Volunteers were all mustered in vesterday, and this complete the muster of the Second Battalion of the First Regiment of the volunteers. Major Thomas O. Smith was also mustered in with the Second Battalion

It is learned to-night on good authority that an effort will be made by Gen. John W. Forney to secure the use of the former Government miles north of this city, for the purpose of using it as a suitable place for the mustering in of the olored soldiers of this State and Mississippi,

LIBUT. ROWAN COMING.

Our Muvoy to Comes Is Expected to Reach Mey West To-Morrow.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. NASSAU, N. P., May 10 .- At 9 o'clock this norning Lieut, Andrew S. Rowan of the Nine enth Infantry, U.S. A., who arrived here from Bayamo, Cuba, in an open boat yesterday, left went to the British schooner Fearless, on which he will go to Key West. The boat in which he arrived was towed alongside the Fearless with Lieut. Rowan and his fellow voyagers on board. The correspondent of THE SUN went alongside the schooner while she was lying in midstream and chatted with the Lieutenant.

Lieut, Rowan would not talk of his mission, but his cheerful manner, despite the hardships of his trip, tended to show that his mission. which was to arrange for the cooperation of the insurgents in an invasion of Cuba by the United tates, had been a complete success. The Fearless put to sea soon after Lieut.

Rowan and his party went on board, and should each Key West on Thursday.

Lieut. Rowan said that at Holguin in the latter part of April the Spanish troops, under the command of Fegedas, suffered great losses by an explosion of dynamite, with which the insur gents attacked them. Gen. Calixto Garcia was ccupying the towns deserted by the Spanish. leaving responsible persons behind to govern them. The Spaniards set fire to the town of Sa Augustine before leaving it. The insurgents are eagerly awaiting the landing of American troops.

NAVAL HUNT ON THE BANKS. clumbia and San Francisco to Go in Search

of That Alleged Spanish War Vessel. BOSTON, May 10 .- From time to time vessely have reported a mysterious craft, variously described as a Spanish cruiser or torpedo boat, to be hanging about the Banks off Sable Island, apparently with the object of capturing any stray American merchantmen that might come

Capt, Roberts of the British steamer Roman. which arrived here yesterday, reported that at noon Friday he sighted a craft that looked like torpedo boat about seventy miles southeast of Sable Island. It was going at a clipping pace

and was soon lost in the fog.

Capt. Sands of the United States cruiser Columbla sent an officer to get Capt. Roberta's story, and it seemed to make a considerable impression on him as it did in Washington. The Columbia and the United States cruiser San Francisco which is now at Provincetown, have been ordered to make a cruise in that direction and see whether they cannot pick up the mysterious stranger and find out what she is. If she should e a Spaniard the cruisers will attempt to capture or sink her.

So big a scare has the story of her presence given that a dozen American fishing schooners have left the Banks and are coming home with nearly empty holds rather than run the risk of capture.

Patrol Tug for Pertamouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 10. - The big ocea tug William H. Brown, which arrived at the navy yard on Saturday from Bay City, Mich. has been taken by the Government and will be used for patrol service and to enforce the harbor regulations at this port. BACK FROM GOMEZ'S CAMP

MAJOR SMITH, ALIVE AND WELL, BRINGS IMPORTANT NEWS.

te Was Supposed to Have Been Milled in His Periloun Attempt to Reach the Insurgen Hendquarters, but Bodged the Spaniards-Heast of a Wellow Journal Shows Up. TAMPA. Fla., May 10 .- Major Smith, who was officially reported a few days ago to have been killed by the Spaniards while on an errand to Gen. Gomes's camp with important despatches

from Gen, Miles, arrived here to-day, much to the surprise of Gen, Castillo and the Cubana. His story as told by him to-night is an interesting tale of adventure. He landed near Calbarien three weeks ago, and with four men preceeded to the camp of Gen, Gomez. On his way he met a force of 200 Spaniards and narrowly escaped death. From

that incident the story of his capture by the Spaniards and his execution as a spy originated. Smith arrived safely at the camp of Gen. Gomes and delivered his despatches. He remeined six days at Gomez's headquarters, half a mile from La Reforma, the famous place in Santa Clara province where Gomez has for nearly two years held out successfully against the many Spanish columns sent against him. While Smith was there a Spanish column 2,000 sprong attacked Gen. Gomes, and was reputsed.

of Gomez were only four men. Smith reports that Gomez is stronger than ever and full of enthusiasm for co-operating with the American Army. He expects that arms and ammunition will soon be delivered to him by the United States, and expresses his deep gratitude to President McKinley, Congress and the people of the United States for their attitude toward Cuba, Gomez knows exactly the forces that the Spaniards have concentrated in the seaport towns which they believe will be first attacked by the Americans.

leaving fifty-three killed on the field. The losses

At Sancti Spiritus, which is in the inland they have massed 12,000 men because they think that it will be attacked by Gomez himself but at Cienfuegos they have massed 20,000 men. Smith received from Gomez important despatches and returned to the same place a which he landed escorted by 100 men from the forces of Gen. Carrillo.

Anchored near the shore be found a fishing smack with fifteen Spaniards inside, and awaited until next day planning to capture them. About daylight he attacked them, made them prison ers, and seized the vessel.

The fifteen men he sent to Gomez with Car-

rillo's forces and he with two Cubans took the fishing smack and sailed off. He met the gunboat Foote of the United States Navy and signalled to her. The Foote took him aboard and brought him to Key West. Major Smith's trip to Gomez's camp is consid

ered of great importance here by Gen. Castillo. Despatches from Gomez were delivered by him to-night to Castillo as the legal representative of the Junta. They will start to-morrow for New York and will be presented at Washington by Senor Tomas Estrada Palma,

Smith's expedition has been announced by a yellow journal as an enterprise of its own. The facts presented to THE SUN correspondent to night are that when Smith was about to start two World men asked permission to accompany him. He consented and they stayed with him until he was attacked by the Spanish force Then they deserted him and fled to the United States, where they spread the story that he had seen captured and executed.

THE FORCES FOR MANILA.

Preparations Almost Completed for Their De

parture from San Francisco. WASHINGTON, May 10.-The proposed expedition of armed forces to the number of 5,000 to co-operate with Admiral Dewey's fleet in the Philippine Islands is almost ready to leave San Francisco. Information was received at the War Department to-day that most of the entire number of volunteer troops needed will be prepared to leave that port within few days. It was announced that contracts have been closed with the Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of the same city for two ships to carry the troops under escort of the cruiser Charleston These ships are the fine ocean liners Australia and City of Sydney. The former has a tonnage of 2,755 and the latter of 3,000, and they are chartered at the rate of \$20,000 a month and \$1,000 a day respectively. The Government exects to have the services of the City of Peking also, and assurance has been given to the War Department by Senator Perkins of California, who is interested in the matter, that there will be no want of first-class steamships within three days to answer all the purposes of the Adminison for the expedition to the Orient. It is the purpose of the Government to use a

many regulars and as few volunteers as possible in the expedition to be sent to the Philippines. With this end in view Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of California, will recruit the Fourteenth Infantry up to its full war strength, if time allows. I is hoped that the two companies of this regisent, recently ordered home from Alaska, and who are now on the way to San Francisco, will arrive in time to join the forces bound for Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 10 .- A high official of the War Department said this afternoon that the plans of mobilizing some volum the Chickamauga National Park have not altogether been abandoned. The Administration had hoped, he said, to save time in starting the expedition to Cuba by transporting the troops from the several States directly to the Gulf coast. It did not follow, however, that no troops will go into camp at Chickamauga.

Several States have already sent protests to the War Department against the distribution of the troops from their commonwealths as announced yesterday by the Major-General commanding the army. In nearly every State the authorities are anxious to have their troops kept together during the war, and the Secretary of War has been repeatedly asked to see that the men from certain States are assigned to duty together. States which have been prompt to fill their quotas of troops have asked that the men be allowed to serve in the same division of the army.

Kentucky has filled its quota of three regicents, and Senator Lindsay urged Secretary Alger this morning to have the Kentucky bri gade preserved intact. According to the assignment made yesterday one of the Kentucky regi ments will go to Washington, D. C., the second to Chickamauga, and the third to the coast,

CHINA NEUTRAL, TOO.

Sho Requests Our Innocuous Monocacy to Leave

Shaughat.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. PEKIN. May 10.-The Taung-li-Yamen (Board of Foreign Affairs) has requested the removal of the United States war vessel Monocacy from Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, May 10 .- The British squadron has left Chefoo, destined for Wei Hai Wei. .The Shanghai Mercury has received a telegram from Shasi, saying that a' riot had taken place there, in which the mob burned the Brit ish Consulate and Custom House and wrecked a number of other buildings.

Steamship Amarapoora Wrecked.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, May 10.-According to advices received here the British steamship Amarapoora. Capt. Cameron, from Vancouver for Taku, has been wrecked on the Shantung coast of China, and is a total loss. The Amarapoora was last reported as having put into Yokohama, on Nov. 23 last in distress, and to have discharged for survey.

General Strike on the Behr Building.

A general sympathetic strike was ordered yesterday by the Board of Walking Delegates on the Behr building, Bleecker street near Broad way, because elevator conscietors were doing the work of electrical workers. The strike brought out 160 men. Several small strikes were ordered yesterday on behalf of the locked-out and striking machine WORLDS AND JOURNALS BURNED. Belivery Wagons Hold Up by Ristons News

boys to Long Island City and Harle The strike of the newsboys against the increased price for the evening editions of the World and Journal has extended to Long Island City. A wagonload of Evening Worlds, which arrived in that place about 1 o'clock sesterday afternoon, had not gone a block from the ferry gate when it was surrounded by a howlob of about 100 boys. They unfastened the harness attaching the horse to the wagon, and pulled the driver off his seat. While some of the mob assaulted the driver others lifted out several bundles of "extras" and them on fire. The young rioters would have driven the horse away had it not been for sevscal bystanders. They went to the driver's aid and assisted in putting the horse back in the shafts. The driver started in a hurry for the ferry, followed by a shower of stones and pieces

Later in the afternoon another World wagon was held up while delivering papers to stands along Borden avenue. The driver was assaulted and about 500 "extr: a" were scattered in the street. The wind caught up the newspapers and carried them down the avenue, while growd of men, women, and children tried to canture the runaway sheets. A news stand near the Newtown Creek bridge was wrecked for receiving Worlds and Journals. Not a copy of aither paper was for sale on the streets of Long Island City last night.

At 8 o'clock last evening a crowd of abou 500 newsboys assembled at Third avenue and 125th street to watch for the arrival of World and Journal delivery wagons. A newsboy known as "Butts" was the leader, and he harangued the excited crowd on their grevances. When the excitement was at its height the World and Journal wagons drove up loaded with night extras, scare heads, and copyrighted cablegrams. The extras were quickly thrown on the parement, and the big pile was soon a roaring bonfire. After incidentally breaking a few windows in the vicinity, the crowd, under Gen. Butts, marched westward toward the new Journal office, where the bulletin board furnished a target for a bombardment of rocks and tin cans. The police interfered at this point, and, at last, managed to drive the crowd down Seventh avenue.

The strike of the newsboys on the upper west and Journal delivery wagons, A newsboy

point, and, at last, managed to drive the crowd down Seventh avenue. The strike of the newsboys on the upper west side against the Journal and World resulted in an arrest yesterday afternoon. William Degan, 10 years old, of 203 West Sixtieth street, was the prisoner, and Edward Openshaw, keeper of a news stand at Fifty-ninth street and Sixth avenue, was the complainant. Openshaw said that Degan had taken a World away from one of his customers and torn it up.

away from one of his customers and torn it up.

"That wasn't the first offence," the complainant continued, "but I caught him in the act that time. Since yesterday morning he and the rest of the boys have destroyed 1,000 papers, and to-day they set fire to a bundle of early editions that had been left for me by one of the delivery wagons."

"What do you mean by such actions?" the Magistrate asked of the prisoner.

"We're only standing up for our rights. They raised the price from 50 to 60 cents a hundred and we won't stand for it."

"Now, don't be foolish, roung man, and think you'll gain anything by having an amateur strike. You haven't got to stand for anything that you don't like. Just sell the other papers and mind your own husiness. I am going to let you go, but if you are caught again you'll be punished."

AS TO SPANISH SPIES.

Sen, Nunes Thinks Sot Much Harm Can B Done by Spaniards Here. PHILADELPHIA, May 10.-Gen, Nunez of the Cuban Junta thinks that the danger from the so-called Spanish spics in this country has been rastly exaggerated.

"I have no doubt," he said to-day, "the black guards who were employed by the Spanish Minlater while he was here as spies are still in the pay of the Spanish Government, and have had their directions from Polo in Canada. But they cannot do very much injury to the cause of this country, from a military point of view. This is nerely a case of the mastiff and the little yellov log. One tooth more or less in the cur's head does not make any difference when the mastiff akes him by the neck and bites. As for the alarmist reports that city reservoirs are to be solsoned and blown up, I cannot take much stock in them.

"The truth is that the Spanish in the United States are so inoffensive that they deserve pity instead of animosity. Why, the owners of Spanish cigar stores all over the United State have changed the names of their places of business to 'Spanish-Cuban' stores. They have no love for Spain, nor anything more than a sem blance of allegiance, if they preserve that. The Americans can afford to leave alone what Spanards are living here. They are doing no harm."

THE MONTSERRAT IN HAVANA? Spaniards Say So, and They Assert That the Blockade is Ineffective.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. RID, May 10,-A despatch from Havani announces the safe arrival at that port of the Spanish steamer Montserrat, which recently ran the blockade and entered Cienfuegos, from which place she went around the island to Havana. The fact that she has successfully entered both ports is regarded as proof of the inefficiency of the American blockade.

There is considerable anxiety regarding the ood supply in Madrid. It is estimated that all the available wheat will be exhausted in a month, and steps are being taken to make purchases abroad.

GERMAN AND SPANISH TARS. They Fraiernize in Cadiz Streets to the Great

Belight of the People. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Cadiz, May 10,-The crew of the German cruiser Oldenburg, at this port, were on shore leave to-day and ostentatiously fraternizing with the crew of the Spanish battleship Pelayo. who were also ashore.

The men were roaming about the city arm in arm with their caps interchanged, while the populace cheered them wildly.

THAT VANISHING SPANIARD.

Nothing Seen of the War Vessel Alleged to Be Crutsing Off Sable Island.

BOSTON, May 10.-Capt. McConkey of the Leyand line steamer Armenian, which arrived here this morning from Liverpool, says he saw no Spanish war vessel when the Armenian passed Sable Island. Other vessels in that vicinity also failed to see anything indicating the presence of such a ship.

A Cross of Merit for the French Captain. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

MADRID, May 10 .- It is reported that the Min ster of Marine will bestow the decoration of the Naval Cross of Merit upon the Captain of the French steamer Lafayette, which was captured by an American warship and subsequently re leased and proceeded to Havana.

BARGE HITS FERRYBOAT. The New Jersey Gets a Bump and Loses Her Port Guard Rail Forward.

The Pennsylvania ferryboat New Jersey left her Jersey City slip at 9:45 o'clock last night and was on her way to this city when she was hit by one of two barges that were lashed to an hit by one of two barges that were iashed to an Erie tug going down the river. The barge struck the ferry was on her port bow, tearing away the guard rall and making filnders of part of herdeck.—The force of the collision knocked some of the Terry boat's passengers out of their seats. The supports of the shelter in front of the women's cabin were bent and twisted.

After the collision the ferry beat put back to Jersey City, but her hull was not damaged, so she again started for this city. She was kept in service all night.

We Get Twenty-two Millions of Australian

Cable advices from Sydney, N. S. W., received in Wall street yesterday, announced that the steamship Moans, which sailed from that port for San Francisco, has \$2,500,000 in gold on board. This makes the total Australian gold shipped to this country since Feb. 28, \$10,100,000, and in the last nine months \$22,000,000, Much of it has been sent to pay for wheat.

volving the Presidency of the borough of Richmond, the Court of Appeals to-day modified the order of the Appellate Division, so as to provide for a recount in accordance with the 'riews set forth in the prevailing opinion of the court, and, as modified, affirmed the order without costs to either party. The Appellate Division decision awarded the position to George Cromwell, Republican Dr. Feeney, the Democratic candidate, asked for the recount. No Figures of the Party Enrollment. The Election Bureau did not foot up last night the returns of the supplemental party enroll Standard Oil trust liquidating certificates, which on Feb. 10 sold at 448, slumping to 329 on March 26, sold above 400 yesterday, closing in the curb market at 402% bid, 403% asked. ment made at the 1.552 places of registry throughout the city under the Primary law. The figures, judging from appearances at the booths, will not be very large,

WHAT! NO MORE BOWERY?

name, and they say that they will not rest

until the object is accomplished. Similar

movements have been instituted before, but

they have always failed. The movers nov

care little whether South Third avenue, South

Fourth avenue or Cooper avenue, in honor of

Peter Cooper, is chosen as the new name s

official records of the city.

Dutch occupation, disappears from the

A petition for the change, signed by over 300

Eleventh districts and a hearing on the matter was held before President A. W. Peters of the

borough of Manhattan in the City Hall on Mon-

day. The petition recites that owing to the

odium attached to the name of the Bowery,

caused by the various dives and low concert

were mainly frequented by disreputable per-

sons of both sexes, as well as the many rob

beries committed on that street, the thorough

fare had come into general disrepute and the values of real estate thereon had shrunk at

JUMPED TO DEATH TOGETHER

fan Repented aud Swam Ashore; the Woma

SARATOGA, N. V., May 10.-Classed in each

ther's arms, Delia Norton, aged 23, a Swede,

and a young man named Chauncey Wood

jumped into the Hudson River from the Ferry

street bridge in Schuvlerville this morning

They came up twice, and the woman tore hersel

away from Wood and sank. Wood changed his

mind about taking his life, swam ashore, gave

himself up to the police, and told the story

Men are dragging the river, and Wood is in

custody awaiting developments.

Wood and Miss Nelson had been keeping com-

pany for some time, and decided a short time

ago to get married this spring. She informed

her brother-in-law of her intention, and he

strongly opposed it. She informed Wood of

this, and both resolved last evening to end al

their trouble by throwing themselves in the

river. The couple were seen going down the

street, and they were apparently in good humor

ccasionally nodding to friends as they passed

They reached the wharf, and after a parting

embrace both flung themselves into the water.

The girl sank almost instantly and did not ap

LAWYER A. B. HALL A SUICIDE.

The Death of His Cousts, ex-Judge Hall's

Alfred B. Hall, Jr., a lawyer, aged 27 years

who lived at Beach Terrace and 143d street

died suddenly last Friday. The Coroner was

notified and a permit was granted for the bur-

ial, which took place on Sunday in the Sleepy

Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, Since then a

story has gained circulation that he killed him-

Coroner Lynch, who granted the permit, says

SHOT HIMSELF IN CENTRAL PARK.

Would-Bo Suicide Had Removed Everything

Likely to identify Him.

Policeman Donnelly, while walking along the

West Drive in Central Park yesterday, heard

two pistol shots in quick succession. Running in the direction of the sounds, Donnelly saw a

man with a revolver pointed at his head. Just

RAN DOWN FIVE BICYCLISTS.

Carroll Says His Horse Was Unmanageable,

but He Is Arrested and Held.

Frank Carroll, 59 years old, of 249 West Six-

teenth street, this city, was arraigned before Magistrate Healy in Long Island City yester-

day charged with reckless driving. Carroll was

Island City, on Monday evening. It became un-manageable and ran away. The horse knocked Miss Eva Beevers, 15 years old, of 105 Jamaica avenue, off a bicycle she was riding up Jackson avenue. Four other bicyclists were run down.

RECOUNT IN STATEN ISLAND.

Court of Appeals Passes Upon the Contested

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10 .- In the case of the

people ex rel. John L. Feeney, appellant, against Board of Canvassers and George Cromwell, in-

volving the Presidency of the borough of Rich

Standard Ott Above 400 Again.

self, accidentally or intentionally.

Baughter, Deeply Affected Hin

pear above the water again.

saloons heretofore maintained there,

ITS MERCHANTS BEG THE CITY TO CHANGE THE ANCIENT NAME.

News reached this city yesterday of the death of Charlotte Thompson; at one time among the Bather Trade in "South Third Avenue" That best known actresses of the American stage. Preserve the Memory of Hardkoppig Pict She died on April 22 of appendicitis, on her Stuyreant at the Cost of Hearing Customer plantation near Montgomery, Ala., and was buried at Spring Valley in this State. She re-Bay : "We'll Never Go There Any More." The historic name of the Bowery, now nearly tired from the stage about five years ago, and 250 years old on Manhattan Island, is throat since that time had lived in retirement on her ened with extinction. There is a formidable estates in the South. In private life she was movement on foot among the merchants doing known as Mrs. Loraine Rogers, and her husbusiness on that thoroughfare to change its band, as well as a son, who is a lawyer in this

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON DEAD.

The Once Pamous Actress Passed Away of

city, survive her. Miss Thompson came of a theatrical family. Hor father, Lysander Thompson, was a comedian well known in this country and England, and her brother, Lysander, who is a painter as well as an sctor, was for many seasons a member of the old Union Square Theatre company, Miss Thomplong as "The Bowery," which dates back to son was chiefly known through her performance of Jane Eyre in a play of that name dramatized merchants doing business there, has been pre-sented to the local boards of the Tenth and

of Jane Eyre in a play of that name dramatized from Charlotte Bronté's novel and in that rôle she acted for years throughout the country. But she was admired as well in many of the classical characters and some of these in her répertoire were Julia, Lady Tazzle, Lady Gay Spanker, Juliet and Rosalvad.

She was born fitty-five years ago in Bradford, England, and came to this country as a child with her father. Here her career on the stage began when at Wallack's Thestre in 1856 she appeared as Phobe in "As You Like It." Subsequent seasons found Miss Thompson, who was still a mere girl, at Laura Keene's Theatre here, at the Howard Atheneum in Boston and in several Southern cities, where the popularity which she retained in the South until the close of her career was first acquired. In 1861 she was the leading actress of Mrs. John Drew's famous company at the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia.

In 1869 she was married in San Francisco by

fare had come into general disrepute and the values of real estate; thereon had shrunk at least 40 per cent.

Entire buildings, stores, and lofts, the inerchants say, have remained unoccupied for a long period of time, rents have depreciated about one-half, and reputable business men have removed their stores from the street because their patrons from out of town and other parts of the city have refused to visit and deal with merchants on the Bowery, such patrons believing the thoroughfare to be dangerous to life and limb. Moreover, the petitioners continue, the street has been advertised from one end of the country to the other by the song 'On the Rowery,' which has led all persons who have ever heard it to believe that they say such things and they do such things on the Bowery that no reputable person who has had any experience of the street will ever go there any more.

More than a dozen men doing business on the Bowery spoke in favor of changing its name, and no one had a word to say in opposition. The meeting was finally adjourned subject to the call of President Peters. In the mean time the matter has been placed in the hands of the Aldermen of the districts affected, and they are to sound public opinion on the Bowery spok. Blank ballots will be handed around among merchants, shopkeepers, botel proprietors, and manufacturers from one end of the Bowery to the other, and each will be asked to vote yes or no on the change. famous company at the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia.

In 1869 she was married in San Francisco by Bishop Kip to her husband, who was then a theatrical manager in that city. After acting here in 1872 at the Olympic Theatre in "One Wife," an adaptation of Alexandre Dumas's "La Princesse George," Miss Thompson produced at the Union Square Theatre a play based on "Jane Eyre," It was successful through Miss Thompson's much praised performance of the heroine, and she revived the play here many times in addition to acting it over the country. She appeared in some of the adaptations from the French, at one time popular at the Union Square, but it was chiefly as the heroine of the Bronte novel that she remained in the public view.

Much of her time was spent in the South, and for a season she appeared in conjunction with the late Mrs. D. P. Bowers, who was another favorite in the Southern cities. Miss Thompson had appeared infrequently here for some years before her retirement.

OBITUARY.

James H. Meade, an old-school theatrical manager, died suddenly yesterday at his house, at 61 West Sixty-minth street, of heart disease. He was born in Boston sixty-eight years ago. His first wife was Lucille Western, whose company he managed for several years. Later he managed the tours of the lat- E. L. Davenport, James W. Wallack, and Alexander Herrmann. With David Henderson he built the Chicago Opera House, which he managed for a year. James Wilson Macully died on Monday at his James Wilson Macully died on Monday at his home, 217 Warren street, Brooklyn, aged 52 years. He had been an employee of H. B. Claf-lin & Co. for thirty-five years. He was active in Republican politics in the Sixth ward.

William Hunt, who served during the civil war as a member of the Fifty-first New York Volunteers and Captain of the gunboat Ranger, died in Washington on Monday.

MIDDLESBORO'S BIG WRIPPING. Eighteen Men and Several Women of Ill-Repute Flogged by Regulator

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., May 10.-The regulators were abroad here last night whipping women and men of ill repute and warning many to leave the town. About fifty men were in the gang, all of whom were masked. From their boldness it is conjectured that leading citizens were among them.

They began their work in the district at the eastern end of the town called "Over the Rhine." James Smith was one of the first they visited, and he was severely punished. The mob alleged that he had deserted his wife. He was taken to a lonely spot and severely whipped. Seventeen other men and several women of

bad repute were also flogged. MAY COMPLETE NEW SCHOOLS. The Mayor Asks for Definite Information Concerning Their Condition.

Mayor Van Wyck sent the following letter resterday to Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the School Board of Manhattan and the "I request your board to furnish me with in-

ormation on the following points:
"(1) Location of school buildings in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx in process of erection, but not completed,

"(2) Contracts outstanding for each building that Mr. Hall was anxious to go to the front with the Seventh Regiment. When it was an-nounced that the regiment was not going, he made up his mind, despite objections on the part covered by paragraph (1), giving (a) date of contract; (b) name of contractor; (c) character of work required to be done under the contract; of his family, to etdist in some other regiment. With this intention Mr. Hall set about cleaning his 38-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver. It went off and the bullet entered his right d) present condition of work, showing the extent of completion of each building; (e) date Dreast.

Dr. James O'Leary, Register of the Board of Health of the borough of the Bronx, says that the death certificate gave the cause of death as anicide. It is said that Mr. Hall was very fond of his cousin, Alma Hall, a daughter of exJudge Ernest Hall of 1,087 Hoston avenue, and that her death some three months ago deeply affected him.

Mr. Hall lived with his father, an engraver, and was very well known in the Bronx borand when completion of building is required by contract; (f) total payments required to be made by terms of contract; (g) amount of payments already made on contracts; (h) amount due and unpaid for work done on contracts; (i) character already made on contracts; (i) amount due and unput for work done on contracts; (i) character of work necessary to be done to complete building, and cost of such unfinished work; (i) cash balances in bands of the Comptroller now available to make payments. The Mayor, it is said, is desirous of finding a way, if possible, to complete the school buildings now in course of crection, in spite of the Comptroller's action in holding up the contracts. and was very well known in the Bronx bor-ough. He had a inw office at 120 Broadway and a branch office at 530 Willis avenue. Dur-ing the last campaign he was the Republican nominee for Assemblyman in the Thirty fourth Assembly district and was defeated by Lyman W. Heddington.

WINDWARD SIGHTED. Arctic Yacht Off the Belaware Coast Vesterday Fifty-two Days Out.

The Norwegian steamship Banan, which arrived last evening at Delaware Breakwater, assed at 11 o'clock vesterday morning off the Delaware coast, near Fenwick Island, a barkrigged vessel that the Banan's skipper surmised was a British man-of-war. She displayed the signal letters P H T Q, which are those of the Arctic auxiliary steam craft Windward, presented to Mr. R. A. Peary by Alfred C. Harmsworth, the English newspaper publisher. The Norwegian skipper was misled

man with a revolver pointed at his head. Just as the policeman came in sight the man pulled the trigger the third time. The bullet entered the right side of his head and he fell forward on his face. He was unconscious when picked up. Donnelly summoned an ambulance and the man was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said he could not live.

The would-be suicide is apparently about 32 years old. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 180 pounds, and has light hair and a sandy 'mustache. He wore a black diagonal coat and vest, light trousers, a bine linen shirt, white collar, blue striped lie, white cotton underwear, black stockings, low-cut shoes, and a dark derby hat. There was nothing on his person by which he could be identified, his effects consisting of a briar pipe, a handkerchief, an empty card case, and #2.56.

The man had evidently removed everything by which he might be identified. into thinking that the Windward was a man-of-war by her painted ports and her general un-commercial aspect.

The Windward sailed from England fifty-two The Windward sailed from England fifty-two days ago. She was doubtless driven far to the southward by the heavy gales that have lashed the Atlantic for the last several weeks, and that is why she was seen creeping up the Delaware coast. She probably will be reported off the Hook to-day. She is commanded by Licut, Albert Armitage, who was a member of the Jackson-Harmworth expedition, and wap will accompany Peary on his expedition to the Arctic.

HARVARD-PRINCETON DEBATE.

Immigration Restrictions the Subject of the Discussion at Cambridge To-Night

CAMBRIDGE, May 10.-The fourth annual Harvard-Princeton debate will be held in Sanders Theatre to-morrow evening. The question will be: "Resolved. That the present immigration be: "Resolved, That the present immigration restrictions into the United States are sufficient." For Harvard, S. B. Rosenthal, '98, R. T. Parke, '98, and F. O. White, '98, will support the affirmative, while W. I. Reeves, '99, R. D. Dripps, '98, and M. Lourie will speak in the negative for Princeton. The judges are Prof. George Rarrison, President of the Andover Theological Seminary; President Elmor E. Capen of Turus College, and Walter Page, editor of the Atlantic Monthly. driving a horse along Jackson avenue, Long avenue, off a bicycle she was riding up Jackson avenue. Four other bicyclists were run down.

Miss Beovers received a severe scalp wound besides contusions on the body. She was taken into a store, where an ambulance surgeon took six stitches in the wound in her head and she was taken hone. She could not leave her bed yesterday, and was unable to appear against Carroll. Magistrate Hosly held him in \$500 beads for examination on Friday. Carroll sold he could not manage the horse. He expressed a great deal of regret for the accident.

ELECTION INSPECTORS WANTED Over a Thousand Vacancies, Due Chiefly to the Calling Out of the State Troops.

The Bureau of Elections was kept busy ye erday filling up vacancles of Inspectors of Election, of which there were over one thou and, about equally divided between the bor oughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. It is said that a great many of the vacancies were caused by the calling out of the State troops. The Police Board issued nearly 800 certifi-cates of transfer, without which a voter who has moved to another district is not entitled to vote at the primaries.

tors held a meeting in B. M. Shanley's office in

Big Trolley Railroad Leave. The North Jersey Railroad Company's direc-

Jersey City yesterday to consider the proposed ease of the Consolidated Traction Company's iess of the Cousoidated Traction Company's
lines. The meeting was very brief. The lesse,
which is to run for ninety-nine years, was ratifled without any objection, and the North Jersey Company will take hold on May 20. Mr. J.
K. Corbiere is President of the new trolley system. The North Jersey Company now controls
at the trolley lines in the northern part of New
Jersey with the expeption of those of the North
Hudson County Railway Company.

Vim Vogel & Son A Remarkable Sale MENS SUITS #

They consist of the newest patterns and colorings, in worsted and cheviot fabrics. Fastidious men will do well to investigate this special offer, coming right at the beginning of the season-it gives you the benefit of a full sea-

BROADWAY & HOUSTON ST.

SUBSTITUTION

the FRAUD of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand

CARTER'S Little Liver Pills. The only perfect

Liver Pill.

Take no other, Even if

Solicited to do so. Beware of imitations of Same Color Wrapper

Rich, Pure Flavor.

RED.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE.

A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Telephone Directory

goes to press June 1st. To obtain the advantage of listing in this issue it will be necessary to make contracts during the present month.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. 18 Cortlandt, 15 Dey, 962 Broadway, 115 W. 88th.

CARPET T.M. STEWART 326 7th Ave. CLEANSING Established 1863

STEPHEN W. BARKER'S FAILURE It Causes the Assignment of the Schaghtleoks

TROY, N. Y., May 10. The industrial interests affected by the assignment of Stephen W. Barker, a wool merchant and manufacturer of this city, are greater than was believed at first. To-day the Schaghticoke Woollen Company, in which Mr. Barker was interested, made a general assignment. Edward W. Greenman, cashier of the Central National Bank of this city, was named assignee. It was to Mr. Greenman that Mr. Barker assigned yesterday. In the assignment of Mr. Barker, filed yesterday, the banks are preferred creditors to the extent of \$135,500. It is estimated to-night that the combined liabilities of mated to-night that the combined liabilities of Mr. Barker and the several woollen companies involved will exceed \$500.000. The assets will be very large, but until the inventory is complete it is impossible to give, even approximately, what the amount will be.

Mr. Harker was a director in the Schaghticoke Company and controlled the majority of the stock. The failure is attributed to the dead wool market and the stringency in the money market caused, by the war, which made it impossible to renew notes.

ossible to renew notes. HYAN'S MURDERER ARRESTED.

Balifax Sleuth Corralled Him When Ho Learned Which Cheek His Scar Was On. HALIFAN, N. S., Mayh 0 .- Archangelo Olivieri, who is wanted in New York for the marder of Contractor John Ryan on April 10, has been arrested in Mill's Village, a town in Nova Scotia, by Detective Power of this city. He has a scar on the right check. In a description of him which was sent to the Hallfax police this scar which was sent to the Hallax police this scap was said to be on his left cheek. Consequently, although a Hallfax policeman saw him last week and noticed the scar, he was not arrested. The policeman, however, mentioned the matter to his superior, who asked Capt. McClusky by telegraph which cheek the scar was on. On being told that it was on the right, not the left, the Hallfax police made up for lost ilms.

WHISTLER AND THE AMBASSADOR,

An article in the Chap-Book about Whistler, An article in the Chap-Book about the famous artist, tells of an adventure of his with the Russian Minister when he was living in Washington in poverty. Having invited the Russian to dinner, he took him to the attio where he lived, got out a gas stove and the necessary sancepans and proceeded to cook a dinner in the presence of the astonished dignitary, whom he all the while amused with his witty remarks. The story has its moral in respect of Whistler's character, and it also has its suggestiveness for those who are compelled, like him, to consult convenience and economy in their cuisine. What the gas stove was to him it has since become to thousands—the readiest and cheapest means of cooking food. Over a single burner a whole dinner of three courses can be cooked at an expense so trifling as scarcely to be reckened. And the best of it is that the system is so wonderfully flexible and adjustable, All the way from a single-burner slove up to the buge ranges on which meals for a regiment can be cooked, this use of gas has been demonstrated to be at once feasible, effective, and cheaped than any other fuel.—Adv. the famous artist, tells of an adventure of his